§ 80.345

content, and treat each blendstock receipt as a separate batch for purposes of compliance calculations for the annual average sulfur standard and for reporting. This alternative applies only if every batch of blendstock used at a refinery during an averaging period has a sulfur content that is equal to, or less than, the applicable per-gallon cap standard under §§ 80.195 or 80.216.

- (b) Refiners who blend only butane into PCG may meet the sampling and testing requirements by using sulfur test results of the butane supplier, provided that the following requirements are also met:
- (1) The sulfur content of the butane received from the butane supplier must not exceed the following sulfur standards on a per-gallon basis as follows:
- (i) 120 ppm in 2004, and 30 ppm for 2005 and any subsequent year;
- (ii) Except that the per-gallon sulfur content of butane blended to PCG that is designated as GPA gasoline shall not exceed 150 ppm from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2006.
- (2) The refiner obtains test results from the butane supplier that demonstrate that the sulfur content of each load of butane supplied does not exceed the applicable per-gallon sulfur standard under paragraph (b)(1) of this section through test results of samples of the butane contained in the storage tank from which the butane blender is supplied.
- (i) Testing for the sulfur content of the butane by the supplier must be subsequent to each receipt of butane into the supplier's storage tank, or the testing must be immediately before transfer of butane to the butane blender.
- (ii) The testing must be performed by the method specified in $\S 80.46(a)(2)$ or by the alternative method specified in $\S 80.46(a)(4)$.
- (iii) The butane blender must obtain a copy of the butane supplier's test results, at the time of each transfer of butane to the butane blender, that reflect the sulfur content of each load of butane supplied to the butane blender.
- (3) The sulfur content and volume of each batch of gasoline produced is that of the butane the refiner blends into gasoline for purposes of calculating compliance with the standards in §§ 80.195 and 80.216.

- (4) The refiner must conduct a quality assurance program of sampling and testing for each butane supplier that demonstrates the butane sulfur content does not exceed the applicable pergallon sulfur standard in paragraph (b)(1) of this section. The frequency of butane sampling and testing, for each butane supplier, must be one sample for every 500,000 gallons of butane received, or one sample every 3 months, whichever results in more frequent sampling.
- (5) If any of the requirements of this section are not met, in whole or in part, for any butane blended into gasoline, that butane is deemed in violation of the gasoline sulfur standards in §80.195 or §80.216, as applicable.
- (c) The procedures in §§80.65(i) and 80.101(g)(9) may be applied for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the sulfur standards under this subpart.

[65 FR 6823, Feb. 10, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 67108, Dec. 28, 2001; 68 FR 57820, Oct. 7, 2003]

§80.345 [Reserved]

§ 80.350 What alternative sulfur standards and requirements apply to importers who transport gasoline by truck?

Importers who import gasoline into the United States by truck may comply with the following requirements instead of the requirements to sample and test every batch of gasoline under §80.330, and the annual sulfur average and per-gallon cap standards otherwise applicable to importers under §80.195 and 80.216:

- (a) Alternative standards. The imported gasoline must comply with the standards in paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section as follows:
- (1) The applicable average standards, corporate average standards and pergallon standards under §80.195(a)(1), except that imported gasoline designated for use in the geographic phase-in area from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2006 must comply with an average standard of 150 ppm and a per-gallon standard of 300 ppm; or
- (2) In 2004, a per-gallon standard of 120 ppm, and in 2005 and subsequent years a per-gallon standard of 30 ppm,

except that imported gasoline designated for use in the geographic phase-in area from January 1, 2004, through December 31, 2006 must comply with a per-gallon standard of 150 ppm.

- (b) Terminal testing. The importer may use test results for sulfur content testing conducted by the terminal operator, for gasoline contained in the storage tank from which trucks used to transport gasoline into the United States are loaded, for purposes of demonstrating compliance with the standards in paragraph (a) of this section, provided the following conditions are met:
- (1) The sampling and testing shall be performed after each receipt of gasoline into the storage tank, or immediately before each transfer of gasoline to the importer's truck.
- (2) The sampling and testing shall be performed using the methods specified in §80.330(b) and §80.46(a)(1) or one of the alternative test methods listed in §80.46(a)(3), respectively.
- (3) At the time of each transfer of gasoline to the importer's truck for import to the U.S., the importer must obtain a copy of the terminal test result that indicates the sulfur content of the truck load.
- (c) Quality assurance program. The importer must conduct a quality assurance program, as specified in this paragraph, for each truck loading terminal.
- (1) Quality assurance samples must be obtained from the truck-loading terminal and tested by the importer, or by an independent laboratory, and the terminal operator must not know in advance when samples are to be collected.
- (2) The sampling and testing must be performed using the methods specified in §\$80.330(b) and 80.46(a)(1), respectively.
- (3) The quality assurance test results for sulfur must differ from the terminal test result by no more than the ASTM reproducibility of the terminal's test results, as determined by the following equation:

 $R = 105 \times ((S+2)/10^4)^{0.4}$

Where:

R = ASTM reproducibility.

S = Sulfur content based on the terminal's test result.

- (4) The frequency of the quality assurance sampling and testing must be at least one sample for each fifty of an importer's trucks that are loaded at a terminal, or one sample per month, whichever is more frequent.
- (d) Party required to conduct quality assurance testing. The quality assurance program under paragraph (c) of this section shall be conducted by the importer. In the alternative, this testing may be conducted by an independent laboratory that meets the criteria under §80.65(f)(2)(iii), provided the importer receives, no later than 21 days after the sample was taken, copies of all results of tests conducted.
- (e) Assignment of batch numbers. The importer must treat each truck load of imported gasoline as a separate batch for purposes of assigning batch numbers and maintaining records under §80.365, and reporting under §80.370.
- (f) EPA inspections of terminals. EPA inspectors or auditors, and auditors conducting attest engagements under §80.415, must be given full and immediate access to the truck-loading terminal and any laboratory at which samples of gasoline collected at the terminal are analyzed, and must be allowed to conduct inspections, review records, collect gasoline samples, and perform audits. These inspections or audits may be either announced or unannounced.
- (g) Certified Sulfur-FRGAS. This section does not apply to Certified Sulfur-FRGAS.
- (h) Reporting requirements. Any importer who elects to comply with the alternative standards in paragraph (a) of this section shall comply with the following requirements:
- (1) All importer recordkeeping and reporting requirements under §\$80.365 and 80.370, except as provided in paragraph (h)(2) of this section.
- (2) An importer who elects to comply with the alternative standards in paragraph (a)(2) of this section must certify in the annual report whether it is in compliance with the applicable per-gallon batch standard set forth in paragraph (a)(2) of this section, in lieu of providing the information required by \$80.370(a) regarding annual average sulfur content and compliance with the average standard under \$80.195.

§ 80.355

(i) Effect of noncompliance. If any of the requirements of this section are not met, all gasoline imported by the truck importer during the time any requirements are not met is deemed in violation of the gasoline sulfur average and per-gallon cap standards in §80.195 or §80.216, as applicable. Additionally, if any requirement is not met, EPA may notify the importer of the violation and, if the requirement is not fulfilled within 10 days of notification, the truck importer may not in the future use the sampling and testing provisions in this section in lieu of the provisions in §80.330.

[38 FR 1255, Jan. 10, 1973, as amended at 68 FR 57820, Oct. 7, 2003]

§80.355 [Reserved]

RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

§80.360 [Reserved]

§ 80.365 What records must be kept?

- (a) Records that must be kept. Beginning January 1, 2004, any person who produces, imports, sells, offers for sale, dispenses, distributes, supplies, offers for supply, stores, or transports gasoline, shall keep records that contain the following information:
- (1) The product transfer document information required under §§ 80.77, 80.106, 80.210 and 80.219; and
- (2) For any sampling and testing for sulfur content required under this subpart:
- (i) The location, date, time and storage tank or truck identification for each sample collected;
- (ii) The name and title of the person who collected the sample and the person who performed the test;
- (iii) The results of the test as originally printed by the testing apparatus, or where no printed result is produced, the results as originally recorded by the person who performed the test; and
- (iv) Any record that contains a test result for the sample that is not identical to the result recorded under paragraph (a)(2)(iii) of this section.
- (b) Additional records that refiners and importers must keep. Beginning January 1, 2004, or January 1 of the first year allotments or credits are generated

- under §80.275 or §80.305, whichever is earlier, any refiner for each of its refineries, and any importer for the gasoline it imports, shall keep records that include the following information:
- (1) For each batch of gasoline produced or imported:
- (i) The batch volume;
- (ii) The batch number assigned under \$80.65(d)(3) and the appropriate designation under paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section; except that if composite samples of conventional gasoline representing multiple batches produced subsequent to December 31, 2003, are tested under \$80.101(i)(2) for anti-dumping compliance purposes, for purposes of this subpart a separate batch number must be assigned to each batch using the batch numbering procedures under \$80.65(d)(3);
- (iii) The date of production or importation; and
- (iv) If appropriate, the designation of the batch as GPA gasoline under §80.219, California gasoline under §80.375, exempt gasoline for research and development under §80.380, or for export outside the United States.
- (2) Information regarding credits and allotments, separately kept for credits and for allotments; separately kept according to the year of creation for the credits and for the allotments; and for credit generation or use starting in 2004, separately kept for GPA gasoline and other gasoline. Information shall be kept separately for different types of allotments and credits generated under §§ 80.275(e)(1), 80.275(e)(2), 80.305 and 80.310:
- (i) The number in the refiner's or importer's possession at the beginning of the averaging period;
 - (ii) The number generated;
 - (iii) The number used;
- (iv) If any were obtained from or transferred to other parties, for each other party its name, its EPA refiner or importer registration number, and the number obtained from, or transferred to, the other party;
- (v) The number that expired at the end of the averaging period;
- (vi) The number of allotments, by type, that were converted into credits under §80.275(e);
- (vii) The number in the refiner's or importer's possession that will carry